THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF T

BOKE NEW BOOKS Bra, Selbroom Bayters Mometr of Hor-PIRAL ARTICLE.

Mississippi was the second State to with-draw from the Union, her ordinance of seces-sien being adopted on Jan. 9, 1861. Tele-graphic information as to the course taken by the State reached Washington some time befere the facts were officially communicated to Mr. Davis. He had been ill for more than a week, and his medical attendant thought him physically unable to make a farewell speech Mevertheless, on Jan. 21 he arcse, amid pro-found silence, to address the Senate for the last time as a member of that body. His wife, who was a witness of the scene, tells us that "every eye was turned upon him. fearful of missing cas word. He glanced over the Senate with the reluctant look which the dying cast upon these on whom they gaze for the last time. The memorable speech which he delivered is set forth at length in this memoir, and there are passages in it which should be overlooked by no man who has the love of justice in his at. It is impossible to mistake the accent of conviction and sincerity.

Mr. Davis was eareful at the outset to differentiate his position from that which had been taken by Mr. Calhoun. He drew a sharp dision between the right of seconsion, and the right of a State remaining in the Union to mulify a Federal statute. He disclaimed the latter right with as much firmness as he asserved the former. He justified the right of secession upon the fundamental theory that the States are sovereign. He said truly that there was a time when none denied it, and he added: "I hope the time may come again when a better comprehension of the theory of our Government and of the inalienable rights of the people of the States will prevent any one from denying that each State is a sovereign, and thus may reclaim the grants which it may

Mr. Davis went on to contend that none of Gen. Jackson's utterances respecting nullifica-tion could be so construed as to justify the application of operation to a seconded State. What he said on this point is likely to be weighed etfally by the future historian than it was at the time by his Northern contemrice. We quote part of his argument: The phrase to execute the laws was an expression which Gen. Jackson applied to the case of a State refusing to obey the laws while yet a member of the Union. That is not the on which Gen. Jackson applied to the case which is now presented. The laws are to be executed over the United States and upon the people of the United States. They have no relation to any foreign country. It is a perrersion of terms—at least it is a grave misapprobension of the facts—which cites that expression for application to a State which has withdrawn from the Union. You make war on a foreign State. If it be the purpose of gentlemen, they may make war against a State which has withfrawn from the Union; but there are no laws of the United States to be executed within the limits of a secoded State. A State finding her-self in the condition in which Mississippi has udged she is-in which her safety requires hat she should provide for the maintenance of her rights out of the Union-surrenders all the benefits (and they are known to be many), deprives herself of the advantages (and they are known to be great), severs all the ties of affect tion (and they are close and enduring) which have bound her to the Union; and thus divesting herself of every benefit, taking upon herself every burden, she claims to be exempt m any power to execute the laws of the United States within her limits."

Particularly affecting were the last words of personal farewell. "I find." said Mr. Davis in myself, perhaps, a type of the general feeling of my constituents toward yours. I am sure I feel no hostility toward you. Senators from the North. I am sure there is not one o you, whatever sharp discussion there may have been between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well; and such. I am sure, is the feeling of the people whom I represent toward those whom you represent. I, therefore, feel that I but exprese their desire when I say I hope, and they hope, for peaceful relations with you. though we must part. They may be mutually beneficial to us in the future, as they have been in the past, if you so will it." Once more "I carry with me no hostile remembrance Whatever offence I have given, which has not been redressed, or for which satisfaction has not been demanded. I have, Senators, in this hour of our parting, to offer you an apology for any pain which, in the heat of disay have inflicted. I go hence upen cumbered by the remembrance of any injury received, and having discharged the duty of making the only reparation in my power for any injury offered." As one listens to this solemn and touching leave-taking, one finds it easy to believe, what the author of this memoir tells us, that in the thronged Senate House there was scarcely a dry eye as Mr. Davis took his seat with the words: "It but remains for me to bid you a final adieu."

The second volume of these memoirs is entirely devoted to that part of Mr. Davis's life which began with his acceptance of the post of President of the Confederate States. It is im dble to convey by extracts any idea of the historical value and biographical interest of this portion of Mrs. Davis's narration. The stery should be followed from the first page to the last, not only without prejudice, but with an honest effort to feel the sympathy, in the absence of which it is difficult to seize the truth. The purpose animating the author de serves respect, and even reverence. It is best ribed in her own words: "One of the most patriotic, humans, and benevolent of men has been portrayed as a monster of ambition and eruelty: and the mistaken policy of silence under these accusations has fixed upon the minds even of fair-minded opponents a belief in the truth of the allegations. Here, before a jury of his peers, and before the world. I would sent his case as he stated it, and with it contemporary testimony. The truth, impar-tially weighed, will show him to have honorably and religiously lived and fearlessly died.

The responsibility for the failure to take Washington after the battle of Bull Bun or July 21, 1861, seems, according to the testimony ere brought forward, to rest on Gen. J. Johnston. One must, at all events, absolve Mr. Davis of accountability, seeing that on the evening after the battle he signed an order or an immediate advance of the Confederates on the following morning.

The failure to annihilate Grant's army on the first day of the battle of Shilob, is, if we shall accept the testimony collected in this volume, shargeable to Gen. Beauregard. We can discorn, however, not a trace of bitterness or prejudice in Mrs. Davis's discussion of this question. There is simply an earnest desire to ascertain the truth. Mr. Davis's opinion of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston is well known. He considered that the Confederate cause could better have spared a whole State than that skilled soldier. "In his fall." wrote Mr. Davis reviewing long afterward the war of the rebellion." the great pillar of the Southern Con-federacy was crushed, and beneath its fragments the best hopes of the southwest lay fate of an army depend upon a single man, see on the achievements of a single army.

and the fortunes of a country hang sie in Very interesting are the letters interchanged varg, but not more so than those which passed setween the President of the Confederacy and Gen. J. E. Johnston regarding the fall of Vicksburg. Mr. Davis declined to accept the resignation tendered by Lee on the ground that he knew not by whom to replace him. ble for the failure to raise the siege of Vicksburg, which might, he thought, have teen ac-

hed by an attack upon Grant's army. In a chapter treating of the "Exchange of Prisoners and Andersonville" Mrs. Davis com-Prisoners and Andersonville and Southern perses the death rate in Morthern and Southern persess, and points out that the Confederate

authorities were incessantly proposing an in-terchange of prisoners, which the Washington Government as persistently refused. She also shows that poor and scant as was the food al-lotted to Northern prisoners, it was not in-ferior in quantity or quality to that on which Confederate soldiers had to fight. On this point she records a conversation between Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee. "Mr. Davis." she tells us, "was so painfully affected by the death rate and suffering of the prisoners at Andersonville that even in the few hours he spent at home their condition weighed dreadfully upon his spirits. He used to remain in his office from 10 A. M. until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening without food. If I sent luncheon to him he forgot to eat it. and I fell into the habit of going to his office daily to offer it to him. One day I found Gen. Lee there. Both were very grave, and the subject of their conference was the want and suffering at Andersonville, as portrayed by Gen, Winder's private letter to the President. Mr. Davis said: 'If we could only get them across the Mississippi, where beef and supplies of all kinds are abundant; but what can we do for them here?' Gen. Lee answered quickly to this effect: 'Our men are in the same case, except that they are free Their sufferings are the result of our necessi-

very painful is Mrs. Davie's account of her husband's sufferings during his imprisonment. and most readers, we think, will share her in-dignation at the treatment to which he was at times and by certain persons subjected. We are aware that some of her assertions have seen contradicted by the incriminated parties. but, without desiring to enter into controversy at this time, we are bound to say, after a careful perusal of this part of her marrative, that she makes no statement upon hearsay evi-dence, or which she is not able to confirm by first-hand and trustworthy testimony.

The following are the closing words of this

remarkable blography. Summing up her husband's character. Mrs. Davis writes: Forty-three years of intimate companionship, from the beginning of his political career until the end, left me with the profoundest respect for his unswerving mental and moral integrity, his stanch adherence to principle. his self-immolating devotion to duty, his calm invincible courage, his wide sympathy with mankind, and his unfeigned reverence for his Creator. His foresight showed him the risks of secession, and his sincerity bade him pro-claim them, while his courage urged him to attempt resistance to wrong against the world in arms, and his plety held out the hope that God would miraculously shield." To the maintenance of his faith to the right of a State to assert its sovereignty, and to reclaim the owers delegated to the Federal Government. sessificed the labors and ambitions of his ife. " His family, who survive him, were engulfed in the common disaster and utter ruin. out are proud of his record and hopefully await the judgment of posterity." M. W. H.

HOME WOMEN IN PURLIC APPAIRS. A Few of the Feminine Spenkers Who Have Recently Come to the Front.

A good many women whose names were upamiliar in the newspapers until recently have come to the front as public personages since the opening of the year. Two of the most notable figures among them are Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Diggs of Kansas, the oratorical champlons of the Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Lease is a lawyer; she has reached middle age; she has plain face and a large frame; her garb is simple, and she is a flery speaker, with a voice that is deep and loud. She can hold an audience of Kansas farmers for two hours, and she can raise them to such a pitch of excitement that they will march to the polis and vote coording to her desire. When she recently made a speech in Washington she stirred up a

Mrs. Diggs, her fellow laborer, is five feet in height and 105 pounds in weight. She is a newspaper writer by profession, but has given great deal of her time during the past year to lecturing in the interest of the Farmers Alliance. She is not sostimulating an orator as Mrs. Lease is, but she is a tiptop politician and legislative manager. She was a member of the Alliance Committee that drafted for the Kansas Legislature those Alliance bills that were adopted by the House and rejected by the Senate, and she directed the business of

and audacity. There are several other Kansas women who have gone into the political field as epeakers for the Alliance or managers of its business, but only the two here named have yet won national fame.

A large number of feminine names were brought into prominence at the recent Conrention of the Women's National Council at Washington. Among the speakers and managers there were names previously wel known, like Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. Anna Shaw, the Rev. Olympia Brown. Mrs. Lillie D. Blake, Mrs. Croly. Miss Lucy Stone, and others, and their hearers displayed the powers that have ripened under experience. Miss Willard presided over the Convention like a trained parliamentarian. One the delegates gifted with the power of speech, but undesirous of displaying . was Mrs. Virginia Meredith, the noted woman farmer of Indiana, who is the owner and an farmer of Indiana, who is the owner and manager of one of the finest stock farms in that State. Mrs. Anna Spencer of Providence was one of the interesting personages in the Convention. and her publianthropic oratory was highly esteemed. There were two speakers in behalf of the Woman's Temperance Upion who commanded special attention—Mrs. Mary Lathron and Mrs. Ellen Foster. At one of the sessions Mrs. Annie Meyer, who though but 14 years of age, was one of the founders of Barnard College, made a worthy address on the higher education of American women, Mrs. Alice Gulick, who established a woman's college at San Sebastian, in Spain, told its history in clear and vigerous language. Mrs. Matida Carre of Chicago gave a glowing report of the woman's temple which she has founded there. Miss Alice Fischer vividiy portrayed her life among the Indians, and demanded fair play for them. There were yet other speakers possessed of but a local reputation who spoke acceptably at the National Convention of the Woman's Courcil.

At the National Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association in Washington in the last week of February, there was plenty of feminine cratory of the kind in vorue at such gatherings, and several of the speakers bore unfamiliar names.

At the dinner given by Sorosis at Delmonico's last Monday afternoon a number of the members shone as speech-makers.

There is no doubt that the training of women in the art of public speaking has been greatly promoted by the establishment of women's clube here and elsewhere. There must be over a score of such clubs in this city. manager of one of the finest stock farms in

FLOWERS ON A GLACIER.

An Unusual Spectacle Recently Witnessed Near the Arctic Ocean In 1888 Mr. John W. Kelly discovered on the portheast coast of Alaska, emptying into the Arctic Ocean, just above Cape Lisburne, a new river, which has been named the Pitmegea River. The river and its narrow valley are very winding, and the natives say they can ascend it for a distance of forty miles. This stream has not previously appeared on the char:s. Mr. Keily ascended the river for a distance of twenty-five miles, where he found a large glacier, emptying into the river. The glacier faces southward and receives the full senefit of the sunlight during the short polar summer. Gales have deposited on the glacier articles of soil and seeds of plants to a depti particles of soil and seeds of plants to a depth of from four inches to a foot. The snowfall of winter soon vanishes before the June sun. Then vegetation on the glacier is warmed into life, and in a remarkably short time the briwn crust of soil is covered with a robe of grees and with bright flowers, such as puttercups, dandelions, daffodils, and yellow popples. There are also some hardy grasses, whose roots peneirate the light covering of soil. A few arctic willows are also seen, but they grow only a foot in length and trail along the ground.

Buch a spectacle is not often witnessed in

the ground.

Such a spectacle is not often witnessed in the arctic regions. This mass of green, diversified by the brilliant colors of arctic flowers, has only scanty depth of soil to flourish in, and covers, like a carpet or a brilliant robe, the great is mass on which the soil rests. During the summer the ice front melts away, leaving the protruding soil above it like the caves of a house. When it protrudes too far for the strength of the grass roots, it topples over into the river.

PORMS WORTH READERS. ARRAHAM LINCOLN AS A GENERAL. which governed him in this were mainly polit-

All Souls, ation of His Talent for Mills The porvise was ever, the church growing dim, Though still from a window the Western can Touched the explicited chotz, as one by one They passed ms, singing the slesing levan. Administration and Stratogy. FIRST ARTICLE. For the first time since the close of the great

rebellion it is possible to fairly determine the place which Abraham Lincoln should occupy in history as a military administrator and strategist. It is, of course, perfectly well known that the President of the United States is by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but it is generally supposed that he confines himself almost exclusively to his purely political, legislative, and executive functions, while leaving the duties of military administration, as well as the con-duct of military operations, to the Generals in actual command of the troops. Such in ordinary times and foreign wars might be the case, but in the midst of an invesion or of a civil war threatening the life of the nation and taxing its strength and resources to the utmost as did the war of secession, it is likely to fall on the President, as the supreme commander of the army and navy, not only to decide upon the measures and strategy by which the war is to be carried on, but to supervise and control them in person. After the declaration of war by Congress, or its inauguration by either domestic or foreign fees, the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief are legally as absolute and unlimited as those of any potentate in the world. He is bound by the laws of the land, as every other citizen is but in all matters of discretion and judgment he has as much power and is as independent in the exercise thereof as any Roman Emperor ever was. In all questions of military policy his duty is to lead, and if he be a wise man, fit for his high position, he will perform that duty

operations after war has been legally begun.
It will not escape the student of history that

all wars of modern times are political and not

personal in their origin, and that political con-siderations must be kept constantly in view

from their inception to their end. This being

so no General, and still less no President, can

ever so free himself from the influence of such

considerations as to be able to conduct a great

war on purely scientific and technical princi-

ples. The art of war so called must therefore

remain more or less empirical, and subject to

modification according to the political as well as

the merely military circumstances of each case.

In considering the great work which JOHN

G. NICOLAY and JOHN HAY have recently given

to the world under the title of Abraham Lincoln-A History (the Century Company.

New York, 10 volumes), the reader should

bear constantly in mind that the authors

were the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln from the time he was first inaugurated

till the day of his tragic death, and as such

were necessarily more intimate with him than it was possible for any other men to become.

They saw him closely and constantly, both night and day, just as he was. They became

amiliar with his habits of thought as well as

o observe and to record accurately all that

his habits of work. They made it their duty

same under their observation, and since they

began their historical labors they have had

scooms to all official and many private sources

of information. The result is that they have

given to the world a history of great value

written from a point of view exclusively their

wn. It is surprisingly accurate in details

and in its fidelity to the official reports and

locuments. As a history of the war it is fair

and free from prejudice, and cannot fall to

give the readers of this and succeed-

ing generations an adequate idea of the

magnitude as well as the vicissitudes of the

great struggle which it describes, and yet it

derives, as it should, its highest interest from

the light it throws upon Mr. Lincoln's charac-

ter as a military organizer and administrator.

and especially as a strategist. As a man—the

product of a peculiar civilization, as a lawyer,

as a politician, and even as a statesman, he

has been adequately portrayed by others.

particularly by Herndon and Arnold, but as a

President, whose duty it was to exercise ex-

traordinary powers in the organization of a

great army and in the management of a great

war, he has not hitherto received the attention

that his remarkable performances have de-

served, or which they would certainly have

secured for him, had his career been wrought

out, as the head, if possible, of a great

European power. He was racy of the soil and of the people from which he

sprung. He was peculiarly and altogether

American in his personal attributes, but in all

that pertained to him as a statesman and as

the leader of a great nation he must be re-

garded as above all local limitations and as

among the greatest sous of earth. That such

will be the ultimate verdict of history no one

who reads the work before us can doubt

And now let us proceed to the consideration of

his character and performances as a military

administrator, and strategist, in short as a

11.5

Whatever technical knowledge Lincoln had

of the Art of War, it is evident be mus

have obtained subsequent to his election

asiPresident, for although he was in early life

first a Captain and afterward, curiously enough

a private of volunteers in the Black Hawi

Indian war, this was merely an episode

which could have made but little impression

upon his mind or character, and certainly could not have given him anything more than

a glimpse of organization and tactics, and not even a suggestion of logistics and strat-

egy. His experience as a member of Congress

doubtless acquainted him more or less inti-

mately with the history of the Mexican war,

while his desultory reading as boy and man

may have given him some vague and genera

ideas as to the organization of armies and the

conduct of campaigns, but it is evident no

only from the declaration of the authors, but

also from the personal pursuits of his profes-

sional career, that nothing was further from

Lincoln's natural inclinations than a military

life, or from his mind than a desire for military

knowledge. Notwithstanding his herculeau

frame and tremendous strength, his natural

tendencies were evidently to the walks o

peace-to the reflections of the student and

philosopher, rather than to deeds of hardi-

soldier's ideal. How, then, came he to be an

organizer and a strategist of the first order?

ood and personal prowess, which form the

It has been frequently observed that great

known that to the man of orderly mind and

good understanding, there are no inscrutable

mysteries in the military art. Whatever may

e the truth in these trite statements, and

there is some in both, it is certain that unless

a man has personal knowledge of the military

art he must not only gather it rapidly himself.

if he would succeed as a military man, but he

anat have the power and the discernment to

call about him those who are well informed

pon such technical questions as are likely to

arise. And in this, such was the power of ap-

lieation and the natural sagacity of Abraham

Lincoln, such his knowledge of character, that he not only came in due time to select wisely

as a general thing, but it soon same to be known that he could not be long imposed upon

by those who were incompetent or proved themselves to be indifferent or disloyal to the

duties assigned them. Singularly free from

prejudices and passion, and although a strong

partisan himself, entirely above partisan con-

siderations and influences unless they colo-cided with his convictions of public duty, he did

nothesitate to call his bitterst political oppnents

as in the case of Douglas, McClernand, Logan, Butler, and many others, to his aid; and while it cannot be denied that the considerations

Oh, that I could re-model man! I'd and these crust pains. By hitting on a different plan From that which new obtains. The stomach, greatly mapliced. The stomach, greatly mapliced. Where heart and image new its. But, first of all, i should depose That diabolic curve. And author of my thousand woes, The pucumogastric nerve! fearlessly and firmly. He is ultimately an swerable to the people for the success or failure of his measures, but during their concep-tion and execution he is necessarily free from dictation of every kind. In the raising and maintenance of armies he can advise and cooperate with Congress. as a part of the law-making power, but he is power-ROSEFF Freis. less to proceed to extremes without their consent, though there is no such limitation upon Ballade of Behavior. him in regard to the actual conduct of military

Prom the London World.

Demeaner distribed, secture slow,
Converse clothed in a continuous gear,
Place ass demes from high and low—
Where are the manners of yester-year?
Qualities cheapened once prised se dear,
Hothing veiled from the world's great gaza,
Everence warped by critical sneer—
These be fin de siecle ways.

and from each as they passed I caught a word, In the different tone of each fresh young votes, and one sang "Christ," and another "rejedes," While still from another "peace" I heard,

His Passmogastrie Norve.

Prom the Chicago Pasity Free.
Upon an average, twice a week,
When anguint clouds my brow,
My good physerian friend I seek
To know "what alis me now."
He taps me on the back and cheek
And some my tongue for blie.
And lays an ear against my breact
And istons there a while.
That all he can observe
Is seemething wrong inside, to wit:
My pneumognatric nerve!

Now, when these Latin names within Dyspeptic hults like mine of the wrong, a fallow should begin to draw what's called the line. It seems however, that the same, which in my hult abounds. Is not, despite it a wall name, to fall torrounts known as me, I'll say without reserve.

There is no torment like to thee, Thou pneumognative nerve!

This subtle, on vious nerve appears
To be a patient free.
To be a patient free.
It was not not freely years
I was not not far me low;
I to struck this galleless bard,
And in that evit hear I fell
Prealigious rar and bard,
Alasi what things I dearly love—
Fies, puddings, and preserves—
Are sure to rouse the vengeables of
All pusumegastric berves!

Till the great song died in majorite bare. Se each life, I thought, is a fragment here. To make some new meanage of goodness. Till life's perfect hymn shall reach the stage.

Curtisey from beauty, how from beau,
Love was a gallant the most austern.
Compilments perfectly comine it fluid—
Where are the manners of yester year?
Impudence sheathed in scant veneer,
Chaff of tavern and circus phrase.
Double sminder for the malden's ear—
These be fin de stelle ways.

Birth and breeding were wont to show
The brawest and best in this savars aphere,
Cound iordy brows did the laureis blow—
Where are the manners of yester-year?
Swarger and awindle now dominer,
The pinchbeck calf is the people's graise,
The charissan's cockase the mob revere—
These be fin de siecte ways.

Pioughman touches the plane of peer— Where are the manners of yester-year? That I'm old fashioned, my cap I raise, If these be fin de sticle ways! Courses Dick. De Minimie. From the St. James's Gasette. So small are her feet, the glassy shoo Of Cinderella would held the two.

So light are her hands, they could untile The spidar's tremulous tapestry. And her heart is both so light and small The Mouth Organ Band.

From the Chicago Herald. When fireflee dance and the roces are bloeming.
And lilies bend low to the breases carses:
When bestles at ove through the gloaming are boomin
And summer has donned her most beautiful dress.
Oh then, as the stars in the firmment glisten.
And night spreads her mantic abroad o'er the land.
'Its pleasant to rest at the window and listen.
To the sweet serenade of the mouth ergan band. It isn't pretentions, this organization:

lie members are few; there is "Skinny, do Kid,"
The blacking of boots is his humble vocation,
But his musical genius could never be hid.
And there's "Bob." he sells papers along with his fail-

He's short just one leg and he's minus one hand. But he's check full of music: with lungs like a bell He plays the loud base for the mouth organ band. He plays the loud base for the mouth organ band.
And there's Widow McGann's little boy—"he's a dalay!"
So all his companions declare with a smile,
And aid. "Wy, dat boy he can just set you crary
When he plays the mouth organ in tremole style."
George Washington Jessenen Sphriham Sarrow—
And all through the air runs an echo of sorow
Whenever he plays with the mouth organ band.

When they come up the street playing "dtar Spangle

"Bwest Home," "Mocking Bird." or "The Sweet By and By."
There's comesting amounts in music or manuer,
And yet may a tear strangely moision the eye,
For music is holy. "the daughter of beavan."
Her wonderful meaning can they understand?
As they awestly discourse is the wonderful leaven
At work in the hearts of the mouth organ band.

Bying of Love.

From the Fort Worth Mail.

ish of Marie Docest Cubridme de Sores

hem deep by quivering. Shivering Body above. For I'm dying of love. Cover Me over With showers of Sowers Cast
Them fast
My yearning.
Burning
Body above;
For that odor sweet l roses Their fragrant sister postes.

And their fragrant mater p fain Them amain My inactulating. Angulating Body now me flying. Then, far from me flying. Leave me here sighing. Leave me here sighing. Leave me bare dying. Dying of love. SAWDA HHOS.

As We Want 'Em, You Know. From the Yankes Made. If we only had things as we want 'em. you know, For there's many a skip, And there's many a skip, And there's many a skip,

That makes us quite weary and bleary and blue. Because we can't do as we'd all like to do. If we had preachers who wouldn't grow press,
If we only had deacons who wouldn't get deay,
If lawyers weren't fly,
If drinkers weren't dry,
If folks wouldn't die—
Hy and by
We'd all try
To see how unblishingly good we could grow.
Because we'd have things as we want 'em, you know.

If only the world was built square. 'stead of round.

If only hard sense could be made of more sound.

If we had lots of cash.

And similar trash.

If—without being rash—

We could mash.

Like a flash.

Any daughter of Eve when we cared to do sa.

Then we'd sorter have things as we want 'em, you know.

But when we get down to a more business base.
We find that we seem to have missed a fat place.
The eutlook is murk.
And we sigh like a Turk.
As there's no chance to shirk,
Or to load.
While we work
For our grab by the sweat of our brow here below,
Cause things isn't just as we want 'om, you know.

A Bevision. From the Christian at Work How fresh in my mind are the access of my girlhood.
As keen recollection presents them to view—
The kitchen, the woodshed, and knots of green firewood.
And all the hard work I had then to ge through!
The bread I must kneed out, and doughnuts to fry The pies for the threshers, and town folks, as swell, The clothes I must rub out with pounder and wantum. The leaky old washish, remembered so well; The leaky old washish, remembered so well; The washish, the washish the iron-boung wishish, The back-breaking washish that eat on the well.

The cows I must milk are the breakfast was ready,
The bede I must make ore the disnay begun.
The deales to weak when the men folls were resing—
Bure man's work off seasoth, but were resing—
The floors I must sorub hard, and begu I must payeb up.
The stockings to darm: all the tasks none could fell.
How off in my dreams I am doing but washing.
With a leaky old washing, remembered so well;
The washing, the washing washing that as do not weak and the well.
The back-breaking washing that as do not well as the washing.

The old worn-out vessel. I now think with pleasure, it is some where it never will trouble me more. I view in its stead now with exquisite pleasure. Wachines which prevent the out backs has of yore; Although lour removed from that hard cituation. Although lour removed from that hard cituation. When fastey reverts to my furthers of farmhouse. When fastey reverts to my furthers of farmhouse. The weaking way out on the well. The weaking the free bound weeking the standard washing the fast of the well.

ical, it must be admitted also that the subsequent career of most of them fully justified their assignment to high commands. Nothing could have been wiser than to identify the Northern Democrats with the war for the Union by giving their chiefs a chance to win military glory, and it must be admitted that in this they were quite as successful as those of the same class who were from the first identi-

fled with the party in power.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Lincoln per

high degree, and that these qualities when combined with self-confidence, resolution, and courage, as they were in him, went far toward making him a natural leader of men if not a great technical General. It is also worthy of note that the Military Academy and the Indian and Mexican wars had done much to dissemand that at the outbreak of the war for the Union the staff corps of the regular army—the machinery of military organization and ad-ministration—had reached a high degree of efficiency. Indeed, it must be said that the experiences of the Government from the date of its foundation had been such as to slowly but surely develop and solidify its military powers. and to define the method of using them. The unbappy experiences of President Madison in the war of 1812-when the War Department wa at first under the control of Dr. Eustis and afterward of Gen. Armstrong, the staff corps had not yet been fully organized, and the only man connected with the Government who had had any military experience whatever was Col. Monroe, Becretary of State—had not been altogether lost upon Congress the country. It taught the country that it needed something else besides undis-ciplined men and abundant resources to carry on war successfully. The advent o such thoroughly patriotic and aggressive statesmen as Henry Clay and John C. Calhour into public life, infused new vigor into every branch of the public service, and begot a spirit of nationality which has grown steadily from that day to this. Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary o War, not only fostered the Military Academy which was first put on a permanent and satisfactory footing during his term of office, but he lent his powerful influence to the establishment of the army also on an efficient footing The Mexican war, which was conducted by the regular army recinforced by volunteers, and was characterized by an unbroken series of victories, did much to arouse a spirit of military pride throughout the country. Nearly all the officers who afterward reached the highest distinction in the war of the rebellion took part in the campaigns of Taylor and Scott Lee, the Johnstons, Beauregard, Hardee, Van Dorn, Ewell, Hill, Early, and many other on the Confederate side: McClellan, Halleck the Shermans, Thomas, Meade, Grant, Frank lin, and even Logan, on the Union side, gained their first experiences in the conquest of Mexico. Nor must it be forgotten that at the outbreak of the rebellion besides the veterans of the Mexican war the army had in it many younger officers educated at the Military Academy and experienced in Indian warfare. So it may well be said that the country was better supplied at that time with competent military men, and that a greater amount of military knowledge had been disseminated through it than ever before. It is true that the surviving Generals of the Mexican war had mostly grown old and unfit for active service but they had by common consent selected Lee Johnston, and McClellan to succeed them. The disloyalty of Lee and Johnston carried them Lincoln, left McClellan sole heir to the com

mand of the loyal armies. From the foregoing recital as well as from the history of the earlier days of the war it is evident that there was plenty of technical knowledge in both the North and South, and that what the national Government needed to con duct war successfully was not instructed officers so much as active Generals, who had had practical experience on a great scale. In the very nature of things it was impossible for any one, and least of all for the President, who had scarcely an acquaintance in the regular army, to foresee what officers would make the most successful commanders. Even those best acquainted with them could only guess and as nearly everybody guessed Lee and Mo Ciellan and nobody guessed Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, it is obvious that guessing under the most favorable circumstances, is likely to be as often wrong as right, while it is almost certain to overlook entirely many who, all unknown to the world, are yet destined to win

the highest honors. In other words, opportunity and active serare necessary to the development of a General and it is no fault of Mr. Lincoln any more than of Gen. Scott or the Secretary of War that he had to wait till the war brought forward its own successful Generals before he could put one of them in absolute command of the armies. Neither is he to be blamed that he did not at once assert himself. as a leader, and by the exercise of his own genius immediately select from our the hosts at his command the captains who were to lead them to victory. Fortunately he had no such foolish ideas of his own functions or capacity. Fortunately for the cause of good government, he deferred to Gen. Scott, and to his civil and military advisors, in the earlier days of the great struggle, not only in reference to the details of organization, but also to the selection of the officers to command, and this was the natural and reasonable course. Indeed, it was the only course, for in the multiplicity of the duties of his high station it was all he could do till the war was well under way to decide the great questions of civil and military policy which were constantly claiming his attention. The fidelity with which he did this is abundantly set forth in the work under consideration. The only wonder is that, in the midst of such chaos and confusion he should have found time to do so much and to do it with such unerring and consummate wisdom. He showed himself from the first to be master a Cabinet of experienced statesmen with Seward at their head, and easily the first civilian of his day. And no military critic can read the calving that before the first year of the was had closed he had come to be a greater General than any officer who held a commissio

II. Lincoln's wary and cautious character was well shown in the course pursued by him, and which he thought best for the Government to dopt, in regard to the troops and fortifications at Charleston and Pensacola. Without going into details, it is sufficient for the present to indicate the fact that it was mainly through bility for the first overt act of war-the firing upon Fort Sumter-was fixed upon the rebel authorities at Charleston. The moral and strategic advantage of this is now apparent. Its effect was instantaneous. united the Northern States at once and forever in support of the Government. It obliterated party lines for the time being and aroused a feeling of enthusiasm for the Union which was destined to perpetuate it without reference to slavery or to any othe subordinate interest or institution. And in all the discussions, negotiations, and movements of the peri dit is now made evident that Lin coln asserted and easily maintained from the first an absolute control over the military as well as the civil policy of the Government. He consulted freely with his Cabinet, and listened patiently to advice from every quarter. In the words of the authors. Washington up to that time had been overrun by two classes of men: "Those who bluster and domineer, those who protest and yield." Lincoln showed plainly that he "belonged to neither class; and his persistent non-committal, his silent hopefulness, his patient and well-considered inaction baffied their prophecy. Such tenacity of purpose, combined with such reticence of declaration. was an anomaly in recent Federal Admin-istrations." The responsibility, under the law, was clearly upon him. "His judgment alone must guide, his sole will determine, his own him, and that, like Saul, he was Captain over lips utter the word that should save or loss the his people, and toward head and shouldest most precious inheritance of humanity, the last hope of free government on earth."

In endeavoring to form an estimate of Line

coin's character at this speek no one should forget the extraordinary state paper which Mr. Seward submitted to him on April 1, 1861. urging the adoption of a policy, and, with an air of supreme satisfaction, offering himself "to pursue and direct it incessantly." Nor can any American withhold his admira-tion for the irresistible logic, the faultiess ressed caution, cunning, and eraftiness to a which Lincoln pointed out, in his reply, that he had already, as far as necessary, adopted a military policy, that he did not propose "to devolve" his authority upon any member of his Cabinet, and that he should scrupulously reserve to himselfall the duties and prerogatives of his high office. It is the letter not only of an actute statesman, but of a natural-born strategist. It settled at once and forever his relation to the Government and the great roblems with which it had to deal. that day forth he was indisputably the chief of the State and the leader of the people. From that day forth he drafted with his own hand all the orders which shaped the military policy of the Government and directed the general movements of its army and navy.
From the first "he saw not only the breadth and depth of the mighty struggle impending. but the true relation and effect of the intel lectual and moral influences and physical forces to be drawn'into contention. "Abstractly it was enough that the Government was right. But to make the issue sure, he determined that in addition the rebellion should be put in the wrong. Liberty should have not only the judgment, but the sympathy of mankind." In the language of his inaugural address he declared to his dissatisfied fellow countrymen "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," and he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, "but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it." And this was the very highest statecraft. It was atrategy far beyond the power and even the comprehension of Napoleon in his paimiest for he made haste to declare that in every event and to the extent of his ability he should repel force by force." To this end he summoned the nation to arms, and it responded with a spontaneous unanimity which has no parallel in history!

With the foresight of a great captain, Lincoin's first care after the war had begun was to put the national capital beyond the danger of capture, and this was done by making it the first point at which an army assembled. This was in strict conformity with the requirements of the precepts of the art of war. as laid down and practised by the great masters, and yet it was adopted without reference to text books. and perhaps without conference with any one. Had Washington fallen then or at any subsequent date into the hands of a rebel army, the consequences would probably have been fatal to the national cause, for it must have been followed by the recognition of the Confederacy by the leading European powers, which, of itself, might readily have turned the scales of fortune forever against the Union. Idnooln's next care was to prevent the cap-

ture of the forts and navy yards along the Bouthern seaboard and to stay the defection

of the border States. How skilfully he dis-

posed of the inadequate forces under his con-

trol to secure these ends, and how rapidly, by

the aid of the loyal Governors, he organized volunteer levies to reënforce his scattered detachments and to make head against the gathering power of the Confederacy has been told most admirably by his biographers. No one can read their narrative without perceiving that the untrained civilian had in a few weeks, by the gift of God and the use of his own peerless intellect, developed the skill of a great military administrator. When it is remembered that the task devolving upon him required not only the creation of an army and nave, but the determination of the policy which should govern their destination and employment against a region extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and from the Ohio and Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico, some idea may be formed of the extent and complexity of the Looking back upon it after the lapse of a quarheart might well have been appalled by the magnitude of his task and by the difficulties and uncertainties which surrounded him. It may be doubted if any other ruler was ever confronted by a more complicated problem of government or, on the whole, solved it with greater foresight and wisdom. That he com itted mistakes was inevitable, but that he did not commit more and greater ones, must always remain one of the great wonders of modern bistory. He has been criticised mos severely for not calling out a larger force with his first levy of volunteers, and also for not calling them into service for a longer period but it must not be forgotten that he was look ing into the future as "through a glass dark ly." and that inadequate as the force proved to be, it was all he could arm and besides it was largely in excess of the force the Confederate authorities were able to arm and put in the field against it. Moreover the development of secession was gradual, and not instantaneous It extended over a period of nearly five months, and the development of the means suppressing it necessarily required a longer time. Nothing could be done instantaneously or perfectly at the start. Both means and methods had to be created. and it was the par of wisdom to proceed with caution at every ten days after the first call for three months volunteers the President, as if foreseeing th necessities of the case, directed the Secretary of War to accept additional regiments for three years, "unless sooner discharged." Day by day the magnitude of his task grew upon him. and day by day his ability to deal with it in creased. Nothing seemed to stagger or east him down. He met every emergency with a steut heart—every new question, whether of law or expediency, with a keenness of intellect and ripenesss of judgment which challenged the admiration of the world. Under his merciless analysis the wretched

sophism that the general Government" could not coerce a sovereign State" was dissipated forever, and in its place was established, on as unshakable foundation, the doctrine that the Union was intended to be perpetual, and that it was the duty of the general Government to use the entire military power of the nation wherever and whenever it might be necessary to suppress armed resistance to its authority. Under the inspiration of his logic and patriotism the nation's course became plain as day. Soldiers seemed to spring from the ground all over the Northern States, fully armed and equipped; armies were organized with a rapidity never before equalled, plans of campaign were outlined, and the great objects of the wa became known of all men. When the complex character of our Govern

ment, divided as it is into executive, legislative, and judicial departments, each distinct from the other, is considered, it will be seen that certainty and unity of action were almost impossible, and independence of the Execuimpossible, and independence of the Executive entirely so. Such a division of authority is almost fatal to the efficient conduct of a great wan, it would have paralyzed a Frederick the Great or even a Napoleon, and yet Lincoln had to contend with it from the start, and it was his greatest glory that in doing so he fully reliable the Union and activated he fully redstablished the Union and restored to it the blessings of peace without permanently impairing the machinery of government or abusing the power intrusted to him. In all of this he had the support of many able and loyal men, but it is now established beyond dispute, by the able work before us, that the military as well as the civil policy of the Government was shaped and directed by

above them all.

In the very first days of the war the question arose as to what should be done with the armies called into existence by proclamation: Where should they march and when should they fight?" Of course the national capital must be defended, free transit must be opened to it through Baltimore, and the line of the Ohio Biver must be protected, but as soon as these objects were secured something more must be done. McClellan, who was then living at Cincinnati, had been made a Major-General of Ohlo militis, and put in command of the troops gathering to invade and repossess West Virginia-but in the midst of his labors of organisation he wrote to Gen. Scott proposing two plans of campaign—"first, along the val-ley of the Great Kanahwa on Richmond, and second, in the event of Kentucky assuming a hostile position, to cross the Ohio at Cincinnati or Louisville with 80,000 men, march straight on Nashville, and thence act according to cirsumstances." These plans were submitted to the President with the reasons supporting them, but their "astonishing crudeness" was exposed by Gen. Scott's endorsement thereon. The veteran General, however, was not content with this, but soon followed it by an elab-orate plan of his own. Relying upon "a com-plete blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf ports," it proposed a "powerful movement down the ocean "-" the object being to clear out and keep open this great line of communication in connection with the strict blockade of the seaboard, so as to envelop the insurgent States and bring them to terms with less bloodshed than by any other plan." The former ultimately developed into the Richmond campaign, but underwent many changes before it became mosessful. The latter be ame known, somewhat derisively, as "Scott's Anaconda," and after almost as fmany viciositudes, was ultimately carried out by Grant, and bereceived. It will not escape the critical reader that the two fundamental ideas of the General-in-Chief were never afterward lo-t sight of by Lincoln, and that "in substance they proved prophetic and decisive."

The national capital having been saved by the concentration and organization of a force ample for its defence, the "sacred soil of Virginia" was invaded on the 27th of May, 1861. under the express authorization of the President, who tersely viniticated his action by the statement that "the people of Virginia, having sllowed the giant rebellion to make its nest within her borders, the Government had no choice left but to deal with it where it found it." This invading force grew rapidly into Me-Dowell's army, and afterward into the Army of the Potomac. Another force was assembled near Harper's Ferry under Patterson, and now that the nation's strength had begun to show itself and to take form, the newspapers made haste to put forth "the nation's war cry" of "On to Richmond!" No time could be allowed for organizing and drilling the raw levice pouring in from the north, but an onward movement was imperationly demanded by the people, and although the veteran Scott opposed it, the President and Cabinet overruled him, and an immediate movement was ordered. The rebels had taken osition at Manassas and Harper's Ferry, and although they were outnumbered by the national troops they succeeded in concentrating at Bull Run in time to receive McDoweli's wellplanned atrack and to drive him back completely defeated. The superannuated Patterson ook no part in the campaign, but stood supinely by, while his opponent hastened away to turn the scales of victory against the nationa

This battle was fought in obedience to political considerations, and has been unsparingly condemned by purely military writers. But, as the authors justly observe: "War and politica campaign and statecraft are Siame e twins inseparable and interdependent; and to talk of military operations without the direc-tion and interference of an Administration is as absurd as to plan a campaign with-out recruits, pay, or rations." Aprilying this law of historical criticism, they correctly sum up the, whole case as follows: "When Lincoln. on June 29, assembled his Council of War, the commanders, as military experts, correctly decided that the existing armies, properly handled, could win a victory work which he was compelled to direct, at Manassas and a victory at Winchester at the same time. Gen. Scott correctly objected ter of a century it seems much simpler than it | that these victories, if won, would not be dereally was. Standing on the verge of war at a cisive, and that in a military point of view is time of extraordinary commotion, and peering | would be wiser to defer any offensive campaign until the following autum President and the Cabinet as political experts intervened, and on their part decided correctly that the public temper would not admit of such a delay. Thus the Administration (they might have fairly added the Presidentl was responsible for the forward movement, Scott for the combined strategy of the two armies McDowell for the conduct of the Bull Run battle, Patterson for the tescape of Johnston. and Fate for the panic; for the opposing forces were equally raw, equally undisciplined, and as a whole fought the battle with equal cour-

age and gallantry."

The confusion and excitement which followed surpassed anything the country had yet gone through with. Statesmen and editors alike lost their heads. War Governors grew more serious and the country at large new began to understand that a war had come upon it that could not be ended in ninety days. "Meanwhile, in this first shadow of defeat President Lincoln maintained his wonted equipolse of manner and speech. A calm and resolute patience was his most constant mood; to follow with watchfulness the details of the accumulation of a new army was his most eager occupation. at that period he began the display of that rare ability in administration which enabled him to smooth mountains of obstacles and bridge rivers of difficulty in his control of men. From this time onward to the end of the war his touch was daily and hourly smid the vast machinery of command, and coordination in Cabinet, Congress, army and navy, and the hosts of national politics. To still the quar-rels of factions, to allay the jealousies of erals, to sooth the vanity of officials, to prompt the laggard, to curb the ardent, to sustain the faltering. was a substratum of daily routine, underlying the great events of campaigns, battles, and high questions of

On the very night after the battle of Bull Run he began a sketch of "the policy and military programme," which he regarded as applicable to the new condition of affairs. It will be observed that it involved the following

1. An effective blockade of the entire sea-2. The perfection of Butier's force at Force Monroe by constant drill, discipline, and instruction.

8. The holding of Baltimore "with a gentle

4. The strengthening of the force under Pat-5. The continuation of operations in West Virginia under the instructions of McClellan.

6. The organization and pushing forward of operations in the West, and especially in Missouri under Fremont.
7. The reorganization of the Bull Run forces except the three months men as rapidly as possible.

8. The discharge of such of the three months men as would not re-nlist. 9. The organization and preparation of the

10, As soon as the ferencing had been attended to he indicated that Hanasses ranstion and Streeburg abouid be seized and permanently held. With an epon line from Washington to Manasses, and an open line from Harper's Ferry to Strasburg-the military mea to find the way of doing these."

"This done," he proposed, "a joint movement from Cairo on Memphis and from Cincinnation East Tennessee."

To carry out all this he had already recommended that Congress "should give him the legal means for making this contest a short and declaive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 man and \$40,000.000." And, under the influence of the defeat at Bull Bun, Congress made had to give him all he had asked fee.